

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1825.

[NO. 56.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,

A RELIGIOUS PAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT. H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,

To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of \$20,000	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	1,990	3,980
18	1,000	18,000
18	500	9,300
18	100	1,800
186	50	9,300
186	25	4,650
1488	10	14,880
15950	5	69,750

15,870 Prizes, \$171,360
26,970 Blanks,

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$10,000
2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
2d, 3d and 1st to 5,000
3d, 1st and 2d to 1,990
3d, 2d and 1st to 1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And all those 15,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets,	\$5 00
Half do.	2 50
Quarter do.	1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$21 25 net, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole,	\$60
Of halves,	30
Of Quarters,	15

Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phatton and Cotton Saw Gin) is \$500

1 do \$500 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do \$180 (do) is 180

1 do \$150 (do) is 150

2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin) is 200

2 do \$80 (Gig and Sockable) is 160

2 do \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40

3 do \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42

2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24

3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke) is 30

1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8

10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans) is 60

10 do \$5 (Hats) is 50

1 do \$4 (Candlestand) is 4

1 do \$3 (do) is 3

20 do \$3 (do) is 60

300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes) is 600

431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.) is 431

793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. HOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

Books.

The following BOOKS may be had of the subscriber on the most reasonable terms:

Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols.
Ward's Law of do. [vings]
Schoolcraft's Narrative, with splendid engraving, 1 vol.
Crabbe's Synonymes, 1 vol.
Adams on Religious Denominations, 1 vol.
Prenchers Manual, 1 vol.
Willison on the Assembly's Catechism, 1 vol.
Gaston's Collection of Promises, 1 vol.
Shey's Book Keeping, 1 vol.
Mair's do. do.
Simpson's Euclid, 1 vol.
Locke on the Human Understanding, 1 vol.
do. on the Christian Religion, 1 vol.
Allison on Taste, 1 vol.
Bell's Operative Surgery, 2 vols.
do. on the Diseases of the Urethra, 1 vol.
Italy, by Lady Morgan, 2 vols.
Melmoth the Wanderer, 2 vols.
Thatcher's American Orchardist, 1 vol.
Chalmers's Commercial Discourses, 1 vol.
Pazo's Letters from South America, 1 vol.
Bigland's France, 1 vol.
Fenelon on Education, 1 vol.
Miss Edgeworth's Tales, 2 vols.
Duties of Women, 1 vol.
Scripture History, 1 vol.
Clove's Sermons, 1 vol.
Doddridge's do. for Youth, 1 vol.
Clarke's do. 1 vol.
Grammar of Chemistry, 1 vol.
Clarke on the Promises, 1 vol.
Fortune Teller, 1 vol.
Polite Learning, 1 vol.
Watts' Psalms and Hymns, in elegant binding, 1 vol.
Domestic Recreations, 1 vol.
Blair's Philosophy, 1 vol.
Hoyle's Games, 1 vol.
Universal Preceptor, 1 vol.
Life of Bunyan, 1 vol.
Scott's Force of Truth, 1 vol.
Life of Cowper, 1 vol.
Chapone's Letters, 1 vol.
Life of Curran, 1 vol.
Flora Carolinensis, 1 vol.
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 3 vols.
Vicar of Wakefield, 1 vol.
Kilman on Soils and Manures, 1 vol.
Parents Assistant, 2 vols.
Raffie's Tour on the Continent, in 1817. 1 vol.
Cobbett's Year's Residence in the U. States, 1 vol.
Johnson's Works, 12 vols.
Phillips on the Law of Evidence, 1 vol.
Park on Insurance, 1 vol.
Jenkins on Conveyances, 1 vol.
St. Roman's Well, 2 vols.
Koningsmarke, 2 vols.
Spectre of the Forest, 2 vols.
Sir Andrew Wyllie, 2 vols.
No Fiction, a religious novel, 1 vol.
Infants Progress, by Mrs. Sherwood, 1 vol.
Blair's Advice, miniature edition, 1 vol.
Sketch of my Friend's Family, 1 vol.
Beaufoy's Guide to true Pilgrims, 1 vol.
Burkitt's Poor Man's Help, 1 vol.
Life of Mrs. Waters, 1 vol.
Kingdom of Christ, 1 vol.
The Nurse, a Poem, 1 vol.
Foresters, an American Tale, 1 vol.
Lionel, 2 vols. Privateer, 2 vols.
Schmucker's Prophetic History, 1 vol.
Memoirs of the Princess Charlotte, 1 vol.
Christianity verified, 1 vol.
Brown's Catechisms connected, 1 vol.
Thompson's Seasons, Book of Trades, 1 vol.
Charlotte Temple, 1 vol.
Byron's Works, 2 vols.
Improved Dictionary, 1 vol.
Skinner's Truth and Order, 1 vol.
Potter on Church Government, 1 vol.
Book of Common Prayer, octavo, 1 vol.
Instituto Græcæ Grammaticæ, 1 vol.
Historæ Sacre, Selectæ e Veteri, [tion]
Farrand's Greek Grammar, English translation, 1 vol.
Horace Delphini, 1 vol.
Dymock's Caesar, 1 vol.
Murphy's Lucian, 1 vol.
Wetenthal's Greek Grammar, 1 vol.
Goldsmith's Rome, 1 vol.
Snowden's History of America, 1 vol.
Pocket Bibles, with Rouse's Version of the Psalms, 1 vol.
Blank Receipt Books, 1 vol.
A collection of Juvenile Works, 1 vol.
Engraved Copy Slips, &c. &c.

—TOGETHER WITH—
Smith & Little's Music Books, 1 vol.
Pike's and Daboll's Arithmetics, 1 vol.
Murray's Grammar, Key, Introduction, &c. 1 vol.
And Blank Copy Books, 1 vol.
JOHN H. NORMENT,
Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 24, 1825.

A first rate Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Lee-per tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Iredell county.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23, 1825.—3m60

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander } Original Attachment,
vs. } levied in the hands of Jas.
David Martin. } Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

It is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m60—Price adv. \$4

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

ECONOMY—THE JEWESS AND HER SON.

BY PETER PINDAR.

Poor Mistress Levi had a luckless son,
Who, wishing to obtain the foremost seat
In imitation of th' ambitious great,
High from the gallery, ere the play began,
He fell all plump into the pit,
Dead in a minute as a nit,
In short he broke his pretty Hebrew neck;
Indeed, and very dreadful was the wreck!

The mother was distracted, raving wild—
Shriek'd, tore her hair, embrac'd and kiss'd her
child,

Afflicted, every heart with grief around:
Soon as the show'r of tears was somewhat past,
And moderately calm the hysteric blast,
She cast about her eyes in tho't profound:

And being with a saving knowledge bless'd,
She thus the play-house manager address'd:
"Sher, I'm de moder of de poor Chew lad,
"Dat meet mishfartin here so bad—
"Sher, I must haf de shilling back, you know,
"As Moses haf not sec de show."

The Boston Medical Intelligencer, which is replete with valuable hints for the preservation of health, in an article headed the "Health of August," has these remarks:—"We notice, with regret, that persons predisposed to a consumptive habit, as the season advances have considerable irritation at the lungs; and a dry cough accompanied with a quantity of phlegm after rising in the morning should warn them of the necessity of being up with the sun, and retiring to bed before the night is half exhausted. Instead of being confined to the house, women and children should have daily walks or rides in the open air, however feeble they may be, if they have strength enough for exercise. The evenings are now beginning to be damp and chilly—but sleeping rooms should still be freely ventilated through the day, and persons laboring under an inflammatory affection of the lungs whatever, should moreover be exceedingly particular not to lodge in small confined apartments. Inattention to this simple circumstance, has undoubtedly hastened the dissolution of many. Good air makes good constitutions."

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Messrs. Editors—As the Legislature of our state will soon convene, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to recommend to the consideration of that honorable body the propriety of establishing a Medical Board in our state. The advantages which would necessarily arise from the establishment of a medical board are so numerous and so obvious, that it is almost unnecessary to make any comments on them; but suffice it to say, that it would have a direct tendency of doing away quackery, an evil which has long been prevailing among us, and one highly worthy of legislative consideration.

Medicine, gentlemen, is an instrument of great importance, and capable of doing much good, so long as it is alone confined to the hands of wise and good men; but, since it is indiscriminately admitted into the hands of all, those ends which it was intended to accomplish becomes so entirely perverted, that it is by many regarded as an evil rather than a blessing.

The practice of physic is a profession which is hidden, as it were, from the view of the multitude. The people generally are incapable of forming a correct idea of the talents of a physician.—Hence it happens that he who can make the greatest noise, can conjure himself into some sort of reputation among them. Thus many fall victims to their ignorant prescriptions; and yet does not a single man present itself by which this evil may be removed, or in some manner palliated? I hope, for the honor and dignity of our state, that there is.

It behoves our Legislature to interpose, to establish a medical board, composed of intelligent men, before whom every young man having no medical diploma should undergo a strict examination, and let them judge of his qualifications before permitted to enter on the practice of medicine. These are the steps which ought to be taken, if you wish to place medical knowledge on a more respectable standard, by exciting a greater emulation among enterprising young men in that field of science, and to guard the community against the baneful effects of empiricism.

The beneficial effects which have resulted from medical boards in some of our sister states are great indeed. A line of distinction is thereby drawn between the well educated physician and the daring impostor. By the same means merit is rewarded, and the science of medicine vastly improved. But North-Carolina makes no such distinction. Hence our State becomes an asylum for so many impostors, who are ready to starve at home; but here they find a retreat, and frequently prosper. Why then should we become enraged, or even wander, when our northern brethren tell us that our state is a complete harbor for those illegitimate sons of Æsculapius. This expression, although calculated to excite unpleasant feelings in our breasts, yet it carries so much truth in its very face, that we are compelled to hang our heads and be silent. A state pride should stimulate us to establish a better character; but something greater still should actuate us, and that is a desire to shield the people against those outrageous impositions which are daily practised on them by those men whom we denominate Quack Doctors, and to preserve the medical profession, which is, in its pure state, the most beneficial to mankind; but, in its debasement, the most disastrous in its consequences.

A FARMER.

From the United States Gazette.

A Boat of sheet iron intended for a passenger boat, from Columbia on the Susquehanna, to Northumberland, is constructing at York, in Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Jas. B. Webb, Isreal Gardiner, Phineas Davis, and John Elgar, are the enterprising and ingenious mechanics, who are engaged in this work—and from a gentleman who recently visited the town of York, we have received the following account of the boat, and of the steam engine, by which it is to be propelled.

The Boat has sixty feet keel, nine feet beam, and is three feet high—she is composed entirely of sheet iron, riveted with iron rivets, and the ribs, which are one foot apart, are strips of sheet iron: which by their peculiar form, are supposed to possess thrice the strength of the same weight of iron in the square or flat form.

The whole weight of iron in the Boat, when finished, will be 3,400 lbs.

That of the wood work, decks, cabin, &c. will be 2,600 lbs.

Being together three tons.

The steam engine, the boiler included, will weigh 2 tons
Making the whole weight of the Boat and engine but five tons.

She will draw when launched but five inches, and every additional ton, which may be put on board of her, will sink her one inch in the water.

The engine is upon the high pressure principle, calculated to bear six hundred pounds to the inch, and the engine will be worked with not more than one hundred pounds to the inch. It will have an eight horse power, and the boiler is formed so that the anthracite coal will be excessively used to produce steam. The ingenuity with which the boiler is constructed, and its entire competency for burning the Susquehanna coal, are entitled to particular notice, and the inventors if they succeed in this experiment will be entitled to the thanks of every Pennsylvanian.

The Boiler is so constructed, as that every part of the receptacle for the fire, is surrounded by the water intended to be converted into steam: and thus the iron is preserved from injury by the excessive heat produced by the combustion of the coal. It form is cylindrical—length about six feet and it will be placed upright in the boat, occupying, with the whole engine, not more than ten feet by six feet.

The engine is nearly completed, Messrs. Webb, Davis, and Gardiner, being its constructors. The boat, which is the work of Mr. Elgar, is in great forwardness. The whole cost of the boat and engine will be three thousand dollars.

A number of the Pensacola Gazette informs the public that there is not in that town a tanner, a tinner, a hatter, a watch-maker, or a cooper, all of whom are wanted. It is likewise stated that a farmer, with moderate means, might raise with little difficulty, cattle and hogs. The country from the Apalachicola to the Suwaney rivers, contains twenty miles of sea-coast excellent for grazing. The new settler builds a cabin by the side of a spring, corn yields a crop of twenty-five bushels to the acre, rice forty to sixty. Sweet and Irish potatoes, melons, peas and peaches, of an excellent quality, flourish in this soil.—The planter mounts his poney, carries his rifle with him and brings home a deer or a turkey. In the fine lands on the sea-coast, the small streams sink at once into the earth and disappear, where, by combining, they form large rivers

and ponds, and re-appearing, are well stocked with excellent fish. The Sea Island cotton flourishes beyond all expectation. One farmer in Gadsden county, in the course of one year, realized \$4000 for his cotton crop.

Subsidence of the Baltic.—A singular and interesting fact has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It was suspected that the waters of this sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir in the Swedish Transactions for 1823, has put the change beyond doubt. From latitude 56 to 63 degrees, the observations show a mean fall of one foot and a half in 40 years, or 4-10ths of an inch annually, or 3 feet 10 inches in a century. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and, if the waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abu, and a hundred other ports will, by and by, become inland towns; the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land.—*Scotch paper.*

We offer the following paragraph (not the only one of the same kind that we could produce) as an evidence of the liberal sentiments which are entertained in the free States in relation to the existence of slavery. It is part of an article from the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal:

"We come not forward as the advocates of slavery—we wish that it had never existed, and that it might now cease to exist; and many who have the same wishes are to be found among the slaveholders themselves. But there are rights belonging to our Southern brethren which we are apt to overlook in our sympathy for their negroes—and though the evils of slavery were much greater than they are, we can hardly claim the privilege of abrogating slavery at the risk of ruin to our fellow-citizens. If the slavery of the South be, as has always been deemed, a necessary evil—if no feasible plan has ever been devised by the friends of humanity for its extermination—if our fathers, who were perhaps as zealous for freedom as we are, felt compelled to endure it—then all reproach upon the subject is unreasonable, and can only tend to excite unpleasant feelings between the inhabitants of different parts of our country. Should newspaper paragraphs only excite feelings hostile to slavery, they would be harmless, though at the same time superfluous, because all unite in condemning slavery in the abstract; but when they tend merely to produce bitter feelings without pretending to show that the evil can be removed, they certainly do not extend the spirit of benevolence from which they probably spring."

The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Girl.—Among the public institutions of Hartford, the American Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, occupies a pre-eminent rank. There are about one hundred pupils, and I have witnessed with great interest, the exercises of the day, and the subsequent labors of the male pupils in the work shop. Among the female pupils, I was particularly interested by a girl deaf and dumb, and blind from her birth—the same whose case is mentioned in one of the recent publications of Dugald Stewart. She is cheerful, and at times quite playful, and goes to her own room, and to any part of the building without difficulty. Mr. Galaudet introduced her to my friend and myself, and afterwards tried several experiments to show the wonderful powers of perception and discrimination which even in her forlorn situation she possesses. She knits and sews. Our watches were all given her at once, and she returned each to its owner, after opening one of them. Our three pocket handkerchiefs were twisted together, and she undid them, and returned each to its owner. To account for these phenomena, must require the skill of one deeper versed in the philosophy of the human mind than your humble servant.—*New-York Com. Adv.*

Electric Eel.—The Editor of the Hartford Times, mentions the arrival in that city of a living Electric Eel, supposed to be the first ever brought to the United States. It was conveyed thither by Capt. Latimore, from Surinam; is about three feet in length, and resembles a Lamprey Eel. It has but one fin, which runs nearly the whole length of the body, and serves for a rudder. In order to try the effect of a shock on a fish, one was put into the tub which contained the eel; on its coming in contact, it was thrown up about two feet, and when it fell was perfectly lifeless. The Editor of the Times, while examining this singular animal, says that he received three or four severe shocks on touching it.

At the recent celebration of the 4th July at Ogdensburg, a sturdy son of Erin happened to be present from the Canada side. When the toasts came to be drunk, Pat, who by this time began to feel the fire of patriotism glowing in his heart, rises to give his toast—"May the President of the United States (says he) go to the gallows." At this, indignation reddened the countenance of Columbia's sons into a flame, and poor Pat would have soon been ousted, perhaps into the mighty river St. Lawrence, had he not at the same instant very opportunely finished his toast in this manner—"to see King George hung."

General Intelligence.

SPAIN.

By the brig Washington, from Cadiz, the Editors of the New-York Evening Post have received the following letter from their correspondent there, dated 7th August. It fully confirms the previous accounts we had received through the London and Paris papers, of the present abject state of the peninsula:

"You are no doubt anxious to know what is doing in Spain. This famous nation, which formerly shone in all the glare of ostentatious wealth; she that poured the vial of her wrath upon the helpless inhabitants of the southern continent: this holy land, where the son deposes the father, where brother offends against brother, and whose flag is the symbol of despotism, disgrace and slavery. The time has arrived when the wicked deeds of former days meet with that sore retributive justice which assuredly follows tyranny and oppression. Ferdinand is losing his power; the monks have deserted him, and cabals are formed in favor of his brother, whose wife he has seduced.—A body of French troops have entered the Castle to support the adulterer upon his tottering throne, and the French flag waves in triumph in the harbor of Cadiz. French officers execute the laws which are most agreeable to them, and the Spaniards sneak about the streets with fear and trembling. Misery and distress are at every corner; swarms of fat monks devour the substance of the laity; and, in short, all the evils which can result from ignorance, superstition and bigotry, lord it wide through this degraded land.

The quarantine laws are very severe. No vessel from New-York and the ports south of it, can enter the harbor until the 20th of Nov. Vessels from Gibraltar perform eight days' quarantine from Malaga and other ports of the Mediterranean, fourteen days, from Boston, and our northern ports, ten days, if not containing cotton or colonial produce. The ship Factor of Salem, Capt. Floyd, from Antwerp in ballast, is not allowed any communication with the shore, because she had landed a cargo at Antwerp from Havana. No British man of war is allowed to anchor until examined by the health boat. These restrictions, combined with many others, have reduced the trade of Cadiz to nothing; the walls of the city are falling down in many places, and almost every house has a bill upon it "for sale or to let."

"An expedition is fitting out at Corunna against the Columbians; eight sail of transports, under convoy of a sloop of war and brig, will leave here in a day or two to join the force at the above port."

Steam Navigation to Europe.—We published, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, extracts from two letters which render it almost certain that the project for a steam communication between Europe and America, by way of London, Valencia in Ireland, Halifax, and New-York, will be carried into effect early in the next season. The distance from Valencia, the most westerly port in Europe, to Halifax, is about 2400 miles, from London to Valencia, by way of Bristol and Cork, is about 450 miles, by way of Liverpool and Dublin 520, and by the British Channel 700. From Halifax to Boston is 440 miles, and to New-York, 650. The course from Halifax to New-York, through Boston, is almost in a right line, and is something nearer than the most direct course by water. It is computed that the passage by steam navigation from Valencia to Halifax will not exceed fourteen days, and it will probably be accomplished in a shorter time; from London to Valencia, by way of Bristol, a little more than two days, and from Halifax to New-York in three days; and from Halifax to Boston in two days; making for the whole passage of 3300 miles, from London to Boston, eighteen days at most, and for favourable passages, sixteen days. The passage to New-York being 210 miles longer, will require one day more. The directors of the Company in London have published a pamphlet setting forth the nature, practicability, and advantages of the undertaking. They refer to the principal seas where steam navigation has been successfully employed, for practical proof that it is equally adapted to the open sea as to inland waters. The tempestuous seas of the Irish and English Channels are now regularly crossed, in all weathers, by the vessels in the service of the Post Office, as well as by private ships. It is stated that in the violent storm of the 22d November last, which was exceedingly destructive to the shipping and sea defences on the shores of the Channel, the Milford steam packet was out during the whole of the gale, and made good her passage to Dunmore without any injury. So regular is the passage of the steam vessels across the Irish sea, that it is common to slaughter beef in Dublin, for sale next day in the market of Manchester, 150 miles distant.

The Scottish peer, Lord Breadalbane, can travel nearly one hundred miles from east to west on his own property in Scotland, only varying his direction a little to the right or left.

DESPERATE AFFAIR.

ALEXANDRIA, LA. SEPT. 7.—On Thursday evening last, an unfortunate occurrence took place in our parish jail. Two white men were confined, one as a vagrant and the other on a charge of resisting public authority—an Indian was also confined charged with larceny, he was of a large and robust stature, in the prime of life: as the weather was warm and the charges were not of that grave character which required rigid treatment, and the other room being occupied by other prisoners, the Sheriff of the parish, very humanely, allowed them the benefit of the debtors room as it was more airy, and a guard was constantly kept up in an adjoining room. At about five o'clock an alarm was given by the guard that some violence had commenced between the prisoners, the Sheriff immediately repaired there, had the door opened and found the Indian and the survivor of the two others in a desperate combat, the Indian armed with a knife and fork and the other without arms, protecting himself in the best manner he could, his presence separated them, the white man barely escaped from the jail with his life and the Indian withdrew into the corner of the room; efforts were then made to capture him without injury, which proved abortive, he set all authorities at defiance and courted death; several persons addressed him in his own language conjuring him to yield to the civil authority, to all of which peaceable solicitations he lent a deaf ear and fortified himself within the walls with broken bottles and brick bats which he hurled indiscriminately at all who approached the door and peremptorily refused to be taken from the room alive. The Sheriff was extremely anxious for his capture and restrained the irritated feelings of the citizens who had promptly assembled on the occasion, every effort was made to induce him to surrender without injury to his person for near two hours which proved unavailing; night was approaching and at length it was thought he might be taken if slightly wounded, pistols and guns were then charged with shot and fired into the prison for that purpose, which seemed to confirm his determination, and finally about dark one shot struck a vital part; and on examination he was found wounded in many places.

The survivor of the three is named Martin and says that himself and the deceased white man Gorman, were sleeping when the Indian killed Gorman, by giving him several stabs in the breast with the knife and fork and then attacked him who had been alarmed and was on the alert and placed himself in a defensive position where he was found fighting when relieved by the Sheriff. He is much injured and says that he is ignorant of any cause of irritation having been given by either himself or the deceased Gorman.

Before the arrival of the Sheriff, the jailor, Mr. Johnson, was very severely wounded by a piece of glass bottle hurled at him through the window by the Indian, when he was using every effort to suppress his violence.

When the jail door was first opened it was not known whether Gorman was dead or only severely wounded, and the passage to the other room was through this in which there was one prisoner, and two others were temporarily absent under a writ of habeas corpus, and returned that evening, these operated as additional motives for the removal of the Indian.

Herald.

TRENTON, N. J. SEPT. 24.—It is rarely that we hear of flying quadrupeds, or reptiles without wings mounting high in air. Such cases, however rare, is not without precedent, as the following will show:

Some time since, as two hunters were traversing a field in Amwell, in this county, with their guns, in search of game, they observed a hawk rising from the ground, from whose feet something of considerable bulk was suspended, which, from its apparent weight, caused it soon to re-alight. It was again and again rounded up, again and again compelled to descend with its load to the earth; until having no more strength to fly, it was taken alive by the hands of the hunters who found its claws firmly fixed in the enclosed shell of a land tortoise, from whose gripe it could not possibly extricate them. It is supposed that the hawk, having seen his terrene friend jogging slowly along, had darted down upon him in hopes to make him his prey, and getting his talons around the head of the tortoise, had them drawn between the lids of his shell, where they were as safe as the fingers of a thief in a fox trap.

Rapid increase of Population.—In the year 1790, the total population of this State, was 393,751 whilst that of New-York, was only 346,120. By the last census, taken in 1820, North-Carolina had 638,629 souls, and New-York 1,372,812! In 1790, New-York was the fifth State in the Union, in point of population, being exceeded in that respect, by Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and North-Carolina;—now she takes precedence of the whole twenty-four.

Raleigh Reg.

Three ladies have appeared in the capital of France who, as fencers, challenge the best professors of the art.

Sound.—The novel and interesting project which has been adopted, of transmitting the intelligence from Buffalo to Albany, on the departure of the first boat to traverse the whole length of the Erie Canal, by means of the discharge, in rapid succession, of cannon planted upon its margin, has given rise to inquiries and speculations concerning the velocity of sound.

The estimates of the earlier authors, who have written upon this subject, are widely variant. But by experiment, conducted with great precision, near Paris, in 1738, by the firing of cannon at great and various distances, under many varieties of weather, wind, and other circumstances, the medium velocity of sounds was found to be at the rate of 1038 French or 1107 English feet, in a second; which is equal to the rate of a mile, or 5280 feet in 4 3/4 seconds, nearly 2 or 13 miles in a minute.

The Erie canal, being about 365 miles in length, the uninterrupted passage of sound from one extremity of it to the other, along its line, would occupy, therefore, a period of 28 minutes.

In attempting to estimate the probable duration of the period which will elapse between the discharge of the first gun at Buffalo, and that of the last at Albany, a considerable allowance must of course be made for loss of time in applying the match to the pieces successively.—These, it is understood, (being very heavy guns,) are to be placed at a distance of about 5 miles apart. Of course, there will be about 46 pieces employed. Assuming the average time lost in firing each piece, to be, say, 5 seconds, the aggregate amount of time lost, will be about 4 minutes; which added to 28, makes 32 minutes, for the communication of the joyful tidings from the Niagara to the Hudson, that the great work, the object, at the outset, of so many anxious, and (it is humiliating to add) conflicting hopes and fears, in the prosecution of which, so much skill, and labor, and treasure, have been exhausted, but now the object of honest pride and the most cheering anticipations to all but malignants, is already achieved.

THURY.

A man in New-York, was recently arrested for a small debt, and being unable to pay the amount, the officer was proceeding to Jail with him, when the debtor besought him to take three tickets in the Literature Lottery, (which was all he had in the world to offer him,) and let him go, as his family would be left destitute if he were imprisoned. The officer, thinking it was a bad chance, at best, took the tickets and discharged him. The creditor was pleased even to get the tickets, and made a present of one to the officer; but he deeming it an unlucky number, begged the donor to exchange with him, which was done, and the ticket thus declined, drew in the last Literature Lottery, *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.* We wish we could add, that the creditor had presented the unfortunate original owner, with one half the amount. The disappointed officer will learn from experience, that it is best not to "look a gift horse in the mouth."

Sword fish.—We have often read accounts of the Sword fish. But we do not recollect to have ever seen any thing quite so extraordinary as the following: The ship Fortune, which arrived at Portsmouth, (N.H.) last Tuesday week, in 90 days from Talcahuano, was struck on the 5th Aug. 1824, in lat. 31 degrees, N. long. 150 E. near the timber heads about midship, by a sword fish. The sword struck the ship with such violence as to pass through the copper, and from thence 3-4ths inch pine sheathing, 3 1/2 inch white oak plank, a 9 inch white oak timber, and a 2 1/2 inch white oak ceiling into the ship's hold, when it passed through a stick of pine wood 3 1/2 inches thick, and from thence through a white oak 1 inch stave into an oil cask, leaving the point the distance of 1 1/2 inches into the oil.—The sword broke off 7 or 8 inches from the outside of the ship, and remained in that situation during a cruise of about 10 months, when it was discovered in the harbor of Talcahuano. During this time the ship leaked in moderate weather 250 strokes an hour. The form of the sword is oval, and the part which remained in the ship's plank was about 12 inches in circumference. The part which perforated the cask completely filled the hole which it made, so as to prevent any leakage of the oil with which it was filled.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

A queer town in Virginia.—A letter from the "Upper Country," published in the Richmond Family Visitor, states that Martinsville, the county town of Henry County, contains a Court-house, and office, a few other houses, and some individual inhabitants, "but there is not a single woman upon the premises!" The writer says, "you may depend I will not stay here long, for I have no fellowship for my species, where there are no women." We know a gentleman who passed a week in the above town; he says that during the whole time he never saw a female of any description, except on a court day, when a few were seen coming in from the country. On his return from his tour he was particularly careful to shun this nest of male factors.

Balt. Pat.

It is stated to us as a fact, that the French Consul at Washington refused to sign a bill of health for the frigate Brandywine. It is also stated as a fact, that Lafayette remarked at table, at the last dinner he ate at Washington, in answer to the question, "are you not afraid to return to France, after having so freely expressed your sentiments in this country?" "I am under no apprehension, and am prepared to avow these sentiments; but," added he, "I am determined to return to settle in this country, if life is spared." Our informant adds—"The Brandywine will not enter a port in France. Lafayette and suite will be sent from the ship. Every obstacle that the French Consul could throw in the way of the ship he did."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

We have unquestionable authority for the statement, that all of the above paragraph which relates to the French Consul General is incorrect. That gentleman, so far from refusing to sign a bill of health, furnished all necessary documents with the prompt politeness peculiar to his nation. Among these documents was a bill of health, in relation to which, as well as quarantine, a ship of war is subject to the same regulations as a private vessel.

Nat. Journal.

Mr. Noah has descended from the throne of Israel, and now re-occupies his elbow chair in the office of the National Advocate. In his last paper, he vindicates his assumption of the title of Governor and Judge of Israel, on the ground that he had received an invitation from the principal Jews resident in Berlin, to become an extraordinary member of their congregation, and Correspondent General for the United States; and that the object of the correspondence to be commenced with him, was "the transplanting a vast portion of European Jews to the United States." Mr. Noah admits that his plan has not met with the approbation of the Jews in this country; but states that his proclamation and oration were intended principally for the Jews in Europe. He calculates on a powerful opposition, both at home, and from the best writers in Europe, who (he believes) will be employed by the different Courts, to prevent the emigration of Jewish capital, which would follow a recognition of his plan. It is stated, further, that "early in the ensuing spring, a select number will embark from Amsterdam and Hamburg." Out of seven millions of "a peculiar people," Mr. Noah expects that a sufficient number will be found to embark for this country, and he pledges himself to set them "examples of national fidelity, strict integrity, economy and industry." If he redeems this pledge, we are interested, as individuals and a community, in the success of the enterprise, and have no good reason for withholding our wishes that he may succeed in the experiment.

Nat. Journal.

Baltimore.—A Society (says the Norfolk Herald) has lately been organized in Baltimore, called the Anti-Slavery Society, and another called the Anti-Bed-Bug Society; the one instituted with a view to the suppression of negro slavery; the other to the extinction of bed-bugs.—Both Societies are endeavoring to procure the election of candidates for the Legislature who will exert themselves to promote the interests of their respective constituents.

[We know not how the candidate of the Anti-Bed-Bug Society came out in the election, which is just over; but the candidate supported by the Anti-Slavery Society received the smallest number of votes of any of the six competitors.]

Carolina Observer.

The Editor of the National Gazette has been told by a gentleman, who recently left Martinique, that in some parts of that island, a mysterious superstition has led the slaves to enter into associations, the principle of which is the destruction of men or cattle by poison. Within the few years past, many hundred negroes, some whites, and a number of horses have been fatally poisoned in consequence; and when perpetrators have been detected, they have readily acknowledged their guilt, and assigned no other motive than their secret obligation.

Corruption.—The Washington Whig, a paper printed in New-Jersey, has for some time past, had its columns filled with denunciations against a description of lobby characters and lobby influence. The last paper however, contains a positive charge against an individual (whose name is suppressed) in the following terms:

"We will now inform the people of New-Jersey, that we are prepared to prove, in a Court of Justice, if they desire it, that a direct attempt was made, through a gentleman of Trenton, to bribe one of the Members of our Legislature, in order to secure his Vote in favour of a certain Bank, and that the bribe was not less than Five Hundred Dollars!!"

"It is proper to say, that the gentleman thus attempted to be bribed, turned away from the wretch in disgust and abhorrence, and afterwards voted against the Bank and opposed its success all he could."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The October number, 49, of this unrivalled work, edited by the Rev. J. Sparks, has just come to hand. For its contents see advertisement. As usual it is full of information on subjects interesting to all classes of readers; and we take this occasion to give it as our opinion, that no private library can be considered complete in which the North American Review is not found; and that, hereafter, those who neglect to provide themselves with it will regret the omission. These remarks are made purely for the benefit of the public—the work itself requires no such aid, its patronage being already extensive and amply sufficient to remunerate its publisher and conductor. The most prominent articles in this number are, "Claims of the United States on Naples and Holland," "Lord Byron's character and writings," "Wayland's Discourses on the Duties of an American Citizen," "Columbus," and "Gold and Silver Mines of Mexico." We are, of course, not about reviewing the Reviewer; were we competent this would be out of place. But we may be permitted to call the attention of persons interested, to the article on our claims on Naples and Holland. It is believed that they will not be able to find so full and fair a view of the subject anywhere else. Books, Documents and Archives, have been ransacked and every article that could throw the least light on this subject has been gleaned by the Reviewer, condensed, and incorporated into a concise but full and free exposition of the whole matter. The article on Lord Byron's Character and Writings is interesting to readers generally. We can only speak of the ability, industry, and research, of the Reviewer in this article, and record our approbation of his conclusion, as to the high grade of Byron's genius. As to the moral character of the Poet and his writings, so long as the world's standard of morals remains so indefinite, so long will the world term with differences of opinion on this subject. Investigation and discussion, however, are the best means to ascertain the truth and fix the standard; to this object the article under consideration will largely contribute. One thing contributes more to Byron's popularity than any thing else.—The world seems to be too willing to allow a man of genius to pursue an eccentric course, and all his wanderings from the paths of strick morality are winked at, because, it is said, he is not as other men are. If the Reviewer would direct his attention to this subject, it is believed he would contribute more to the moral character of the world than in any thing he can say of an individual. The other articles noticed above are worthy of the reader's particular attention, as is every article of the work, but we have not time to enlarge—a reference to the work itself can only be recommended.

Eagle Bank.—A correspondent at New-Haven has furnished the New York Commercial Advertiser, with a statement which, for the credit of the directors of that institution, we hope may prove erroneous. "The President of that Bank," says the writer, "has stated openly, that the Bank had met with no losses; if this be true no loss can occur to the stockholders or the public; but while its situation is undeveloped, the debtors of that Bank, who are few in number, but severally mighty in amount, are reaping a rich harvest, and paying their debts by the purchase of Eagle Bank notes at from thirty to fifty per cent discount."

The editor of the Commercial adds:—"The State of Connecticut is deeply interested in this Bank, and we are told that Gov. Wolcott has paid a visit to New Haven upon the subject. We are also informed that unless a satisfactory statement is published by the officers, an extra Session of the Legislature will be called, to deliberate upon the matter."

The review of the Boston Brigade took place on Thursday last, on the common. The reviewing officer was Maj. Gen. Crane, of whom the Boston Gazette says:—"He is now the oldest militia general in the world; he has been attached to the militia for more than half a century, in some capacity or other; he performed his rounds as a sentinel on Dorchester Heights on the night of the 17th of June, 1775, after the Battle of Bunker Hill. From that memorable hour he had never suffered his arms to rust or get out of repair. In this half an hundred years which has elapsed since he commenced his military career, more than ten millions of the human race have fallen by the sword, and during his time there have been more than 25 successive generations of militia officers."

Manuel Antoine, the perpetrator of the atrocious attack upon William Johnson, (whose death was published in our last,) has been apprehended at Elizabeth City, and is now confined in the jail of that place. *Newbern Sentinel.*

Melancholy occurrence.—We learn by a letter to a merchant in this town, that Samuel McNeal, of the firm of Broadfoot & McNeal, who was on his passage from Liverpool to Charleston, on learning the disastrous intelligence, by the Pilot, of some extensive failures in Charleston, instantly threw himself overboard and was lost.—*Cheraw Intell.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1825.

By the latest papers from Georgia, it appears almost certain that Gov. Troup is re-elected. Out of 47 counties he has received a majority of 1375; and in five other counties it is said that Clark received a majority of 508, which leaves a majority for Troup of 867. Eight counties remained to be heard from.

The following article on the election, is from the Milledgeville Journal, of the 11th instant:

The Election.—What a week of anxiety we have had. We thought we should have been able to tell in two or three days, who carried the day; but Sunday night came, and with it came only a probable solution of the question.

To a calm and indifferent spectator, Milledgeville, for the past week, would have furnished a wide field of amusement. The anxiety visible in all countenances, the avidity with which news from every quarter was sought after, the hailing of post riders, and the stopping of travellers as they entered the town, and the multitude crowding around them, all pressing forward to hear the result; and the alternate elevation and depression of spirits of one party or the other, according as the news agreed with, or differed from what was expected—all together made up a spectacle which equalled anything seen in Athens on the invasion by Philip, or in Rome when Caesar was marching upon it. But now all is comparatively quiet. The result is anticipated with much confidence to be in favor of Troup.

The Post-master General has published a list of sixty-five Post Offices established between the 1st of July and 30th of September last. The following are in this State:—

Fullwood's Store,	Mecklenburg county,
Marsh's Store,	Chatham do.
Hunt's Store,	Gaillard do.
Cowan's Store,	Cabarrus do.
Oakville,	Mecklenburg do.

For the last ten days, the weather has been remarkable for its unprecedented warmth.—It is not only warm, but is unpleasantly so. The thermometer has ranged as high as 83°, and but seldom below 80°. We find that many persons attributed the heat to the influence of the comet, which can be seen now every evening bearing a south-easterly direction; but they can give no satisfactory reason why they think so. Certain it is, every class of our citizens complain of the weather but the farmers, and they are so busy getting their Cotton picked out, that they have no time for anything else. The following prediction, said to have been made by Dr. Fischer, of Austria, and published some months since in most of the newspapers of our country, accounts, astronomically, for the unusual warmth of the season:

"The summer and autumn of 1825, (says he,) will be dry and hot, the sun being free from spots, and consequently giving more light and heat to the earth. Vegetation will frequently be refreshed only by the dew.—Westerly winds will bring only clouds and rarely partial, but never continued rains.—The hottest days will be in the month of July—more so than in 1819 and in 1822. A long, dry hot autumn will favor the vintages. Between the 10th of September and the 10th of October, at three in the morning, the rare and interesting junction will be effected, (near Regulus, the first star of the Lion,) of three of the most luminous planets, Venus, Mars and Jupiter, which all contribute to light and heat, and procure us beautiful autumnal mornings."

Raleigh Register, 11th inst.

We learn that John Peebles, Esq., a member elect to the Legislature, from the county of Northampton, died on the 20th ult. at his residence in that county. There are now three vacancies to be filled by the next Legislature, from the town of Halifax, and the counties of Craven and Northampton.—*Id.*

Longevity.—There is now living in Wake Forest, in this county, a man named Arthur Wall, one hundred and four years of age.—His oldest son is 82 years old, and his youngest 20. He was born in Northampton county, in this State.—*Id.*

We perceive by the New York papers, that the Northern Sportsmen are again victorious. The match race which was run at New York on the 3d inst. between the southern horse Lafayette and the northern filly Ariel, was won by the latter. The first heat (of one mile) was run in one minute and forty-nine seconds, and the second in one minute and forty-eight seconds. The match was for \$5000, besides which very heavy bets were made.

Another Company is said to have been formed in New-York to raise the British frigate Hussar, sunk at Hurl Gate during the Revolutionary war.

Superior Court.—On Thursday of last week, Daniel Ray, charged with the murder of James Fason, was tried before the Superior Court of this county, and convicted of manslaughter; but a petition, signed by the Jury and most of the Members of the Bar, was presented to the Governor, who pardoned him, and he was accordingly discharged. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, a young man, came to the premises of the prisoner, who is in his 76th year, and was a soldier of the revolution, and threatened him and his wife with violence. The prisoner forbade Fason entering his enclosure, threatening that, if he did, he would shoot him. The deceased, notwithstanding the prohibition, got on the fence, was shot by the prisoner, and died about three months after. Doubts were entertained, on the trial, whether the gun was fired with the intention of shooting the deceased, or of merely frightening him. *Raleigh Star.*

A PRODIGY.—Among the many extraordinary pranks Dame Nature is daily playing off to the amazement of our wonder-loving gentry, the following is so remarkable that we should hesitate in giving it publicity, did not our information come from the most unquestionable source:

There is, at the present time, in Marion District, S. C. a boy child, the son of a black woman belonging to Mr. John McLeod, who at the age of three months, walked a quarter of a mile with ease and without assistance. He is not quite nine months old, yet speaks sensibly and deliberately—rides on horseback to any place, when assisted to mount, and does not weigh more than from eight to ten pounds.—He oftentimes grasps the horse firmly by the mane, throws his heels in the air, and performs several other antic tricks with all the agility of an equestrian monkey.

Doctor McKenzie who has the mother of the boy under his charge, vouches for the correctness of the above statement, besides others who have been eye-witnesses of the fact.—*Fayetteville Sentinel.*

A double headed and double tailed Snake has been killed near Natches. It is about eight inches in length, and has two perfectly formed heads, and two tails—its body is of a natural size and shape, and attached to different necks of exactly the same appearance and conformation.

New-Orleans, Sept. 4.—We are informed by a gentleman from the interior of Mexico, that it was understood, a few days before he left there, that General WILKINSON was dead—the particulars we have not heard stated.

Public Debt.—On the first day of this month 6,187,006 dollars of the principal of the Public Debt were paid off and extinguished—being all that remained of the six per cent. stock of the year 1812. *Nat. Int.*

Mildness of the Season.—It is stated in the Boston papers, as a proof of the mildness of the season, that several chestnut trees had blossomed for the second time in that city. Five apple trees were also in blossom on the 24th ult. at Lynn, Mass. and what was still more singular, they were all at the same time loaded with the first crop of fruit, almost ripe.

Perry's Victory.—The anniversary of this great national triumph, the first achievement of an American fleet, was celebrated with becoming spirit on the 20th ult. by the citizens of M'Keesport, Pa. An address was also delivered on the occasion.

In the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress, there will be eighty-four new members and in the Senate of the United States, there will be nine new members.

In the House of Commons, of the Legislature of this State, at the next session, the number of new members will be sixty-two—and there will be twenty-eight new senators. *Raleigh Reg.*

American Leghorn.—The most beautiful specimen of American female ingenuity and industry which has come under our observation, we examined yesterday at the Exchange. It is a hat, the materials of which grew in the town of Danvers, (Mass.) and were prepared and formed by a very young lady of that place. The colour, texture and workmanship, of this hat will not suffer on a comparison with the finest from Leghorn—and it furnishes also the pleasing assurance that a liberal encouragement towards the industry and enterprise of our own country-women is alone necessary to save to the country thousands of dollars which are now annually required for the payment of the imported article.—*Baltimore Amer.*

MARRIED.—In this county, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Roper, Mr. WASHINGTON MORRISON, to Miss MARY DINKINS.

In Wilkes county, on Sunday, the 24th ult. Mr. Dempsey Holder, aged 60 years, to Miss Polly Barnett, aged 18 years.

DIED.—In Caswell county, on the 8th instant, at his seat near Milton, Col. JAMES SAUNDERS, in the 83th year of his age.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

Cash or Produce. WE will give for COTTON three dollars in seed, or twelve dollars and a half packed, in payment of our out-standing debts; therefore our creditors will please take particular notice, and avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the like may not occur again, and we must have Cotton or Cash. **COOPER & M'GINN.** Oct. 22, 1825.—3it58

Take Particular Notice. THAT the Firm hitherto existing under the name of GRAHAM & WILKINSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them by note or book account, are particularly required to call and settle them on or before the Tuesday of next November Court, otherwise they will be put into the hands of some officer for immediate collection, as longer indulgence than that cannot be given. **A. GRAHAM, A. G. WILKINSON.** Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1825.—3it58

All persons having claims against A. G. Wilkinson, are requested to present them on or before the above date for settlement.

Lost or Stolen. FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Tuesday evening of the last County Court, a good SADDLE, a little worn, with plated stirrup irons, and a plated snuff-bit BRIDLE—also two Blankets, one a point blanket, and the other a small Indian blanket, entirely new; also a leather Sursingle. Any person giving me any information so that I can get them again, will be thankfully rewarded for their trouble. **JAMES KIRK.** Charlotte, Oct. 21, 1825.—3it58

Estate of Col. Robinson. THE subscriber, acting as the qualified executor of the estate of Milas J. Robinson, will expose to sale, on a credit of twelve months, at the dwelling-house of the deceased in Providence, on Friday, the 4th of November, a large and valuable stock of

HOGS, MULES, Horses, Cattle, and Farming Utensils of every description; together with a part of the crop of the farm the present season, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Hay, and a large lot of prime COTTON. **THOMAS G. POLK, Executor.** Willwood, Oct. 16, 1825.—2it57

P. S. All persons having claims against the estate, as well as those indebted by book account and note, are requested to be present on that day. **T. G. P.**

Notice. ON Tuesday, the 8th of November next, the subscriber will offer for sale, on his premises, about 60 head of Hogs, 30 head of Sheep, some Cattle, two second hand GIGS, and some other articles. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers. Bonds and approved security will be required. **STEN. FOX.** October 20, 1825.—2it57

NOTICE. THE subscriber having taken the Brick Store lately occupied by Mr. A. Rice, next door to Mr. Charles O'Neale, in King-street, intends continuing the same line of business as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of his former customers, as they may rely on the strictest attention and punctuality to their business. For the purpose of winding up the concern of Mr. Robinson and himself, and keeping his business distinct, he will carry it on under the Firm of **B. Hammet & Co.** **BENJAMIN HAMMET.**

In withdrawing my connexion of business with Mr. Hammet, I cannot, consistent with my feelings, but express my entire satisfaction with his conduct. Mr. H. has lived with me as Clerk and Co-partner for upwards of eleven years; in the whole time I have ever found him attentive, and of the strictest integrity, and recommend a continuance of the public support he has hitherto received. **JOHN ROBINSON.** Charleston, S. C. Oct. 8.—4it59

The Yorkville Pioneer, Catawba Journal, and Western Carolinian, will insert the above weekly for one month, and send on their bills for payment.

To Sell or Rent. A SMALL tract of Land, lying near Steel Creek meeting-house, with twenty-five acres of good tillable land, and a good meadow. For further particulars, apply to **JONAS C. RUDISILL.** Oct. 12, 1825.—6it60

Notice. THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 23d day of November next, at his present dwelling-house, (near Mr. Jas. Spratt's, on the Old North road,) **One hundred Acres of Land,** lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, four miles south of Charlotte, adjoining the lands of Beverly Byram and Thos. Boyd, and is equal to any land in the county for the production of corn, cotton, &c.; has tolerable improvements, well watered, and healthy. Also, three Negroes, an excellent plantation Wagon, with gears, about four hundred bushels of Corn, a quantity of Fodder, stock of all kinds, together with every necessary article of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, &c. **PETER ULRICH.**

P. S. Will also be sold at the same time, one excellent Terrestrial GLOBE, 20 inches in diameter, set in an elegant mahogany frame; together with a valuable collection of BOOKS, &c. **P. U.** October 13, 1825.—3it57

Agricultural Notice. The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte on the last Saturday in this month. The members are requested to attend at 10 o'clock, A. M. it being the Anniversary meeting. Several premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of Domestic Manufactures, live stock, implements of husbandry, &c. by order of the Society. **J. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y.** October 5, 1825.—3wt56

LAFAYETTE HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single bed-rooms, so much desired by travellers, this establishment contains several handsome drawing rooms and apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The furniture and bedding are entirely new; and, as the proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage. **CLEMENT TRACY.** September 28, 1825.—4wt57

GOODS—To the Public. HAVING commenced the Mercantile Business in the town of Charlotte, I respectfully inform those who have been pleased to give me a share of their patronage, that I intend keeping an assortment of the most elegant kind of GOODS, and have at this time a handsome assortment—but I hope you will give a call and judge for yourselves. I will attend on Wednesday of each week to make special contracts for Cotton, and will allow a liberal price. Mr. Norment will be in the store at all times to transact business, &c. **JONATHAN HARRIS.** October 1, 1825.—3wt56

Letters Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. 1st October, 1825, some of which will be sent away as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st January next.

Anthony Paul,	Loller E. Henry,
Abernathy D. C.	Linebarger Frederick
Abernathy John,	Lorath Elizabeth,
Baker Joseph,	Long Brunnic,
Brisendine Young,	Linch David,
Boyd John,	Lorse Charles,
Berry William S,	Milligan William,
Blyloch William,	Martin Wm.
Buts Henry,	Marshall Wm.
Bennet Abram 2,	Morris John,
Baker Mary,	Michum Nathaniel,
Black Ephraim,	Moore Joseph, Rev.
Burns Jacob,	McCart Jacob,
Black Thomas,	Mull John,
Clark Jephtha,	Newton John,
Cox Polly,	Oats Charles H.
Colvin James,	Petree John,
Cline Michael,	Reece Paul A.
Curry William,	Roderick William,
Cowan Reuben,	Robinson Mrs. Jane,
Deets Jacob,	Robinson Elizabeth,
Elam Daniel,	Ramsay James,
Eaker Christy,	Richards Felty,
Forney Jacob,	Roberts Col. John,
Fulenwider & Burton	Robinson Amos,
Fisher William,	Rhodes Henry,
Ferguson Thomas,	Ramsour Jacob,
Falls John,	Ramsour David,
Garret John,	Roach Joseph,
Glen John,	Sherrell Enos,
Goodright Jacob,	Summey Peter, jr.
Graham William,	Self Wm.
Gabriel Abram,	Starney John,
Gullick Jonathan,	Spencer Benjamin,
Gardner Andrew,	Summour Michal,
Henderson L.	Sherrell Case,
Howard Joseph,	Scott John,
Hamilton Drury,	Sholl Charles,
Horis John,	Smoey John,
Haron Jacob,	Spain Hartert, Rev.
Hunsicker Joseph,	Thomas Joseph,
Harner Jacob,	Thompson John,
Hull B. Benjamin,	Taylor James,
Harris Willie,	Tallant Richard,
Hustetter Henry,	Irley Joseph,
Hartley Charles, Rev.	Vickers Alexander,
Hamilton Ninion,	Willey Austin,
Jenkins David, 2	Wilfong George,
Jenks Hugh,	Wilson John,
Knox John,	Warlick John,
Lutes Eli,	White Wm.
Lutes, Mr.	Wilson Joshua,
Long John,	Willis Isaac,
Long Richard,	Wright Moses W.
Linebarger John,	Whitesides Bazel,
	Wacaster George,
	Williams Catharine,
	Leonard Waggoner's
	heirs.

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Notice. RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th September last, a negro man named WILL, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a down-cast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James McCulloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Whoever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received. **JAMES KENDRICK.** October, 1825.—3it57

Notice. THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, at the August Court, on the estate of Andrew Lawing, sen. deceased, requests all persons indebted to his estate, to come forward and make settlement. Also all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law. **WM. E. M'REE, Adm'r.** October 4, 1825.—4wt57

Carpenters. WANTED, immediately, two Journeymen Carpenters. Also, two apprentices will be taken to learn the business. **WM. H. STANDLEY.** Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1825.—54*

WINDSOR AND FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms. SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice. *Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73*

Delivery Bonds. For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

POETRY.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

DREAMS.

Oh! there is a dream of early youth,
And it never comes again;
'Tis a vision of light, of life, and truth,
That flits across the brain:
And love is the theme of that early dream,
So wild, so warm, so new,
That in all our after years I deem,
That early dream we rue.

Oh! there is a dream of maturer years,
More turbulent by far;
'Tis a vision of blood, and of woman's tears,
For the theme of that dream is war;
And we toil in the field of danger and death,
And shout in the battle array,
Till we find that fame is a bodiless breath,
That vanisheth away.

Oh! there is a dream of hoary age,
'Tis a vision of gold in store—
Of sums counted down on the figured page,
To be counted o'er and o'er;
And we fondly trust in our glittering dust,
As a refuge from grief and pain,
Till our limbs are laid on the last dark bed,
Where the wealth of the world is vain.

And is it thus, from man's birth to his grave,
In the path which we all are treading?
Is there nought in that long career to save
From remorse and self-upbraiding?
Oh yes, there's a dream so pure, so bright,
That the being to whom it is given,
Hath bathed in a sea of living light,
—And the theme of that dream is Heaven.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

THE BURNING OF JOHN HUSS.

In "The Lollards—a Tale," founded on the persecutions which marked the early part of the 15th century—a work of considerable value and interest—there are some impressive descriptions of the celebrated Christian Reformer, John Huss.—The account of his martyrdom cannot fail to arouse deep attention. The age of persecution by fire and faggot is passed, but here is an instance of its destructive, sweeping, heartless severity, while it lasted. The following extracts from the work, descriptive of the burning of John Huss, we think impossible for any one to read without the most painful emotions:

"The procession moved on. Huss, absorbed in pious meditations, was only awake to joyful hope; and the momentary weakness which had come over him in the church, had given place to the most calm and settled fortitude.—Arriving at the gate of the Episcopal palace, he saw a pile of wood, and believed that he was already at the place of execution. He was soon undeceived; for, the wood being fired, he saw his writings brought forward, and successively thrown into the flames. A smile played on his features, which he tried but in vain to smother, while he witnessed this vain experiment; and turning to the crowd with the utmost composure, he declared that his writings were consumed, not for the errors which they contained, but to gratify the ignoble rage of his adversaries.

"The sun shone bright, but a shower of rain had fallen, and in the circle, of which Huss was admitted to view the destruction of his books, he saw a large earthworm in his path. He stepped a little aside to avoid treading on it. One of his guards, who observed this, placed his foot on the reptile with an air of bravado.

"I would call the worm my brother," said the martyr, "and truly we are brothers in misfortune; for we perish by the same cruelty."

"He now approached a large area, which had been cleared from the crowd, who still anxiously pressed forward wherever the vigilance of the guards was relaxed. It was opposite the gate of Gottlieb, and between the gates and gardens of the suburbs. In the centre he saw an accumulation of faggots, amidst which a strong post was erected. Several men were employed in carrying more wood in the open space, and four large bundles of straw were placed beside the faggots. A man of ferocious aspect stood near the post about which the faggots were piled. He was engaged in disentangling the coils of a rope, which had been recently immersed in water, and two or three chains were laid across a bench, with an appearance of careful arrangement. Huss had no difficulty in recognizing in this man his executioner—and in the place to which he had now been conducted, the spot on which he was to die.

"Tho' the unfortunate Huss was surrounded by such beings, who had wro't themselves up to suppose that the torture and death of a virtuous man would be an acceptable spectacle to a God of mercy, there were many among the crowd,

whose piety fell short of that zeal which could contemplate the meditated sacrifice without shuddering horror. These now made their voices heard, remarking, that in whatever way the sufferer had before offended, he prayed most devoutly, and some wished he might be indulged with a confessor. But a priest who had been present at the council, and was now riding within the circle, called out on perceiving the impression which the martyr's words had made, that being a convicted heretic, those entrusted with the punishment of his offences ought not to suffer him to be heard. At the same time, he declared that no confessor could be allowed to approach one so accursed—cut off from and already dead, to the church.

"The executioner then took from his person a white coat, in honor of his anticipated deliverance. A frock, prepared with pitch and tar, was brought to him, and wearing this, he was conducted to the stake. His hands were bound, and two faggots, with straw intermixed, were placed beneath his feet.—A wet rope was put round him, and this was tied to the stake, when a partial murmur run through those who had been admitted within the garden space. Huss started. An idea crossed his mind that possibly Sigismund had relented; but this was immediately dismissed, when the priest who had before spoken to reprove the cries of the crowd advanced to give expression to the feeling which had just manifested itself.

"Huss was tied round the middle with cords. A chain passed over these, and chains were fastened to his left leg and his neck. Thus securely bound to the stake, the faggots provided for the occasion, were piled to the chin; straw was placed beneath and between them, where it was thought likely most effectually to contribute to the fierceness of the blaze.

"A moment of awful expectation followed. The executioner approached with a lighted torch; when the Duke of Bavaria rode up to Huss, and loudly called to him demanding that he should now renounce his errors; at the same time reminding him that in a few moments it would be out of his power to do so.

"I thought the danger already past," he replied, "but happily, I am nothing tempted to gainsay what I have heretofore advanced. I have taught the truth, and am now ready to seal it with my blood. Ultimately it shall prevail, though I may not see it. This day you kindle the flames of persecution about a poor and worthless sinner, but the spirit which animates me, shall, phoenix like, ascend from my ashes, soar majestically on high through many succeeding ages, and prove to all the Christian World, how vain this persecution, how impotent your rage."

"The martyr turned as far as his hands would admit, and looked towards the executioner, who had approached to kindle the fire. His movement caused some of the outer faggots to fall.—Upon this, the flaming torch was laid down, till the wood could be replaced. The Bohemian saw the torch resumed, and in the same instant he heard the crackling of the lighted straw. The rapidly extending blaze spread round the pile; while, seizing the last moments that remained to him on earth, Huss prayed aloud. He was proceeding, when the rising flame seized his beard, eyes, and eyebrows, and an involuntary start threw the cap from his head. His voice was again heard above the roaring of the volume of fire, which now burst from the top of the pile behind the stake. Utterance failed him; but his uplifted eyes evinced in that awful moment, that his heart was still awake to devotion, though his tongue was mute forever. His face became violently distorted, and bowing down his head, he was seen to expire. Enough wood had not been provided, and the fire failed before the mortal remains of the martyr were more than half consumed. His clothes had been thrown on the pile in aid of the faggots; but all was insufficient, and a new supply of wood was necessary.—The burning being at length complete, his ashes were carefully collected, carried away in a cart, and thrown into the neighboring river, that admirers of the Bohemian might possess nothing to recall the memory of their martyr."

A punster being asked by a musician whether he was not a lover of harmony, replied—"Yes; but I prefer it when it is abridged, for then it is money, and that, my friend, is the better half of it. I have no objection to your notes, but I like those of the Bank of England much better: yours may make good tunes, but those infinitely the best of tunes."—How so?—that bank notes are excellent things I will allow, but pray what tune will they make?—"The very best tune in the world—a *for-tune*."

FROM THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC.

ASSOCIATIONS.

There is no man who has not some interesting associations with particular scenes, or airs, or books, and who does not feel their beauty or sublimity enhanced by such connexions. The view of the house where one was educated, and where the gay years of infancy were passed, is indifferent to no man.

Why is it that I love my hut on the cliff? why are the shades and its surrounding cliffs so dear to me? Is it that there is any intrinsic beauty in the trees of my favorite wood, above that possessed by any other? Is it that the logs of my habitation are gifted with more attractions than are allotted to those of my neighbors, that I should prize them so highly? or does my gratification proceed from the images of past pleasures and enjoyments which they are continually offering to my recollections.

That this is the case I feel—I know. It is not my purpose to obtrude upon the reader evidences proceeding exclusively from my own emotions; these may appear too insignificant to merit regard; but when I direct the mind to the consideration of the beautiful in poetry, in valor, and in love, then I will, for a little while, claim attention.—Who is it, that when alone, and in grief—when all the world appears a chaos to him—when friends are away, and even home is desolate, cannot, from the intervention of some idea long buried in oblivion, or the interference of something which, in his youth, was the instrument of pleasure, gather consolation. And why is this? the same instrument would to another be indifferent, the same idea, unconnected in his mind with the happiness of other days, would pass unnoticed; it is not the object itself, then, which causes the emotion of calmness or beauty, or yet more vivid pleasures; but by associating with the memory of what we are ever in the habit of considering as concomitant with these objects, we gather the pleasures which are lost upon those in whose minds no associations exist.

The power of associations, in exciting the mind to actions or emotions which, without their influence, had lain dormant, is well known by all who make the mind of man the subject of research. Shakspeare, than whom none was ever more deeply initiated into the springs of action, and the causes which tended to the production of particular emotions in us, has evidently made use of the effect of associations in the masterly oration of Anthony over the body of the murdered Cæsar.

"And they would go and kiss dead Cæsar's wounds,
And dip their napkins in his sacred blood;
Yea, beg a hair of him for memory,
And, dying, mention it in their wills,
Bequeathing it, as a rich legacy,
Unto their issue."

Here we observe one of the most ordinary, and not unfrequently, very indifferent parts of our construction, assuming a superbly poetical cast, and exciting in us emotions of a nature which can only be felt by such as, knowing the history of him of whom this was said, and associating with the object expressed the deeds of the man, to whom the Rubicon was but the streamlet of the last shower, whose voice had calmed the multitudes in the forum, and when they came to condemn, forced them not to applaud only, but to act as he desired. If we, who know him only from fame, feel emotions alike sublime and pleasing from this associating the inanimate clay of Cæsar with his living deeds, what must have been the feeling of the Roman who had seen him in his ear of triumph, when, with the glow of victory yet fresh upon his brow, he seemed a deity, although no more than a man.

And there is another name—let me not tell it. England's shame shall tell it, when England no longer exists; yet his fame shall overtop all, a living voice, without cessation as without end. He is no more! he lies with the meanest, low, and cold, and decayed, but not forgotten. When the young warrior reads his story, and his heart leaps within him—when he goes forth to battle, and NAPOLEON is the war cry—then shall his spirit mingle in the carnage—then shall victory crown him her lord.

And why shall a name do this? "Brutus and Cæsar"—what is there in that Cæsar that his name should be sounded more than yours? However the sophistry of Cassius might have pretended to be unaware of the causes which give high powers of excitement to the mind, at the mention of those names, which are connected with actions conspicuous, either from singular benefits conferred, or mighty deeds executed, he must have been conscious that the cause of Cæsar's name being in high estimation, proceeded from no inherent quality in the name itself, but from the associations which the mention of it brought to mind. The prostrate Gaul, the wild and high-minded Briton, Pharsalia, and Egypt, were its appendages; hence, who can

doubt why was the name so like magic to the Roman, who felt it the glory of his country.

Once had a friend, who recks it—he is gone—he was faithless, and we were severed—he lives but not for me—others there are on whom he may lavish his blandishments, I am alike, without their reach, as impenetrable to their efforts. I had cherished him in my bosom, but the viper only wound himself around my affections the more effectually to strike his envenomed fangs—he succeeded, but not to the extent of his wishes; although he ruined my fortunes, he did not break my spirit—I have overcome his perfidy; but then, when all alone, I take my starlight walk, when the days of my better feeling come full upon me, and in seeming mockery of my sorrows, display their happiest hours, when mingled with them, in sad reminiscence, the golden hues of my best and fondest friendship come back upon me, and then darkening shadows again chase away the moments of recollection, when the same moon that once rose on our felicities, comes her unwearied round unchanged, and finds me in solitude watching her tractless way. Alas! how dreary is it to think on lost connexions thus alone to behold the same sky which with a cherished one we were wont to scan in its proximity of stars, and imagine, in every cloud that floated over its surface, the form of some genius as he hastened on his secret mission. How have these visions fled—how stale, how tasteless are they now, when associated with—but no matter—the miserable should not dwell on the sources of affliction too long.

I have loved. Beauty once could charm me, and the gay moments of dalliance had their full share of allurements. I have drunk deep in what I fain would have believed the purest fountain of woman's love, yet was I deceived. She heeded not her plight, nor the aberration of my short-lived pleasures. Am I alienated from man? who shall say I have no reason for my misanthropy? yet, even now, when the feelings that once bound me to propinquity with him, are seemingly estranged from the natural exercise of their occupation, I may think of her, not to excrete, neither to blame; but when I catch the unwished for tear, come to tell me of my weakness—when unwillingly I find my head buried in my hands, and my beating temples tell me all is not yet quiet—then do I know that where mind, and feelings, and taste, join to give a tone of susceptibility to man's emotions, then, when he rambles among the scenes of his happier hours, his mind may determine not to acknowledge, but his heart must feel, the penetrating, the thrilling influence of his young associations, as they crowd upon his thoughts, and banish present for the consideration of past gratification.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me: when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow. When I see kings lying by those who deposed them, when I consider rival wits placed side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind. When I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

ADDISON.

A wife.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother, and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and extract the admiration of the company; but is entirely unfit for a helpmate to man, and to "train up a child in the way he should go."

Port Folio.

A minister reading the first line or so of a chapter in the Bible, the clerk, by some mistake or other, read it after him. The clergyman read as follows: "Moses was an austere man, and made atonement for the sins of his people." The clerk, who could not exactly catch the sentence, repeated it thus: "Moses was an oyster-man, and made ointment for the skins of his people."

National Tales.

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK.

THE first volume of a *Series of Tales*, translated and compiled from the works of different authors, and not previously published in the United States, was issued from the New-York press in the month of July last; and in October next a second volume will make its appearance.

In the preface to the first volume, the editor announced it to be his intention to continue the work quarterly, if the public patronized the undertaking. Since then he has had the most satisfactory proofs, that his efforts to increase the present stock of literary amusement and instruction have been generally acceptable. The following are a few of the testimonies in its favor, which have appeared in different journals:—

"From the examination our leisure has permitted us to give it, we think it quite an entertaining volume for those who generally devote themselves to that branch of reading. It is the first of a projected series, and purports to be translated and compiled from the writings of different authors; and we infer that the design of the editor is to collect and preserve such pieces as are really worthy of preservation, but which, as they are scattered through a variety of publications, are fugitive and perishable. The number before us (which to the credit of the editor be it spoken, is on handsome paper, and very well printed,) contains eleven tales, pretty equal in merit, and so selected as to suit a diversity of taste."—*New-York Statesman*.

"We have not leisure to peruse the whole, but from what we have read, we entertain no doubt but the book will be sought after by those readers who find in works of fiction, a relaxation from the labours and anxiety of business. The handsome style in which the volume is got up, will powerfully recommend it to the notice of the ladies."—*Mercantile Advertiser*.

"The object of the editor, as he declares in his preface, is to preserve fugitive tales of merit, that might otherwise sink into oblivion, and also to communicate to the public such deserving original pieces as may come within his reach. He appears to have made in the present volume a very interesting compilation, and we doubt not it will be read with great pleasure."—*New-York Gazette*.

"A beautiful little volume entitled 'National Tales,' has just been published by the book-sellers of this city. The compiler and editor has shown considerable taste in the present selection, and if he continues to be guided by the same discriminating spirit, he will confer a great boon on the public by his judicious labours.—There is, perhaps, no species of writing so instructive and amusing as little tales and stories in which the manners and customs of foreign nations are faithfully embodied. To young persons they are peculiarly attractive. The incidents of the plots create an interest directly in the mind, but this interest is merely the enchantment that leads the young intellect to a just apprehension of historical facts, or national manners."—*National Advocate*.

"The editor intends, if sufficient encouragement is given, to issue a volume quarterly.—From a cursory perusal of the first volume, we think he is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. To some, it may seem no labour, merely to select; but they little know what perseverance it requires to dredge through all the works of fiction which this fruitful age has produced. Setting aside this, it requires nice discrimination to separate the worthless from that which is valuable, and the moral from that which is vicious. We would recommend this volume to the patronage of the public. The tales are selected with good taste and judgment—the typographical execution of the work is neat, and moreover, it is offered at a reasonable price: three considerations that are important—but in our day extremely rare. We hope the editor will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on with a work which he seems so well qualified to make interesting and instructive."—*New-York Courier*.

"This selection of entertaining tales, is the promising commencement of a plan of no little propriety and necessity, that of collecting and combining in a regular form the choicest of modern tales; a species of writing which seems to have become as popular in this age as polite essays have in others. The present duodecimo comprises eleven tales, combining several varieties of style. Each may be read with vivid interest, supplying with amusement or moral instruction those occasional moments of leisure, which count as too many to be passed without employment, and as too few to allow of an occupation that requires a stretch of attention."—*New-York National Advocate*.

"The first volume of a projected series of tales, translated and compiled from the works of different authors in every country, who have acquired celebrity in that department of literature, has just been published in New-York. It contains eleven well-written stories, some sober and some gay. One of their best qualities (at least, that which will gain the popular favor) is their brevity."—*Boston Galaxy*.

"The selections, for the present volume, are: *The Freebooter, Transmigration, The Theban Lovers, Mary Shelly, The Fair Marcelline, The Crusaders, The Fortress of Sarguntum, Inlinda de Lambertazzi, The Monks of La Trappe, Goodrich Castle, and Master and Man*. We have no room for a particular discussion of the merits of these tales; and shall therefore simply say, that they appear, in the language of physicians, to be well calculated to "fulfil the indications" hinted at by us above. They are short, well imagined, in different styles, and of various merits. Some people, we are aware, make it a point to set up against this sort of writing, a most obnoxious and pertinacious clamour, which is either sheer affectation, or the fruit of a dull and unexcitable fancy. We insist that there is more true talent, more originality, more genius, required for the invention of a really good tale, aye, even of a 'Tale for the Nursery,' than is wanted for the concoction of volumes of the solemn quackery, which passes in these days of humbug for science and philosophy."—*New-York Review*.

Having offered a premium for original domestic tales, the editor calculates on giving a considerable portion of these in the progress of the work. Already several competitors have appeared, whose productions, if approved of, shall have a place in the forthcoming volume.

'National Tales' will in future be published at 42 William-street, New-York, at four dollars per annum. To subscribers who transmit a year's subscription in advance, the four volumes will be forwarded regularly as published, to any post-town in the State of New-York, free of additional expenses; all charges for conveyance beyond the State, must be paid by the subscriber. Single volumes may be had at one dollar.

New-York, September, 1825.